

A SUMMER RESORT.

**WHAT A MEDICAL JOURNAL
SAYS OF LOS ANGELES.**

**The Finest Summer Resort in the
World—The Climate Cannot Be
Surpassed—People Have Been
Led to Believe That the Climate
Is Good Only in the Winter.**

The following extracts are from the
opinion of Dr. William H. Dukeman, and
appeared in the New York Medical

Physicians in search of climatic aid have often led to send their patients to the various summer places of note, such as the Catskill

Adirondack Mountains of New York;
White Mountains of New Hampshire;
Arkshire, Mass. Atlanta City and Long
Oak, N.J. Col. S.C.; Asheville, N.
Dens, N.C.; and numerous other
places at home, as well as the many re-
vered places abroad.

After careful study of this climate, I will
empt to show that we can add to the list
health-resort of superior advantages, the
cific Slope of Southern California, and
ticularly as a summer resort. A visit to
a sunny land of a section of country

between latitude 33 and 35 degrees north, and between longitude 117 and 120 degrees west, and comprising a portion of each of the four counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara, very favorably impresses the writer of the superior natural sanitary advantages offered, being an almost perfect health-resort. In speaking of this, I have reference to the slope of land along the coast from the San Diego to Santa Barbara extend-

eastward for 50 miles from the coast to what is known as the Sierra Madre Mountains, including the fertile valleys and undulating foothills and mountain spurs, an elevation of 6000 feet is reached, and which is contained in the numerous cities of Los Angeles, San Diego, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Santa Ana, etc., and the seaside resorts of Santa Monica, Long Beach, Corinda and Catalina Island, at which places thriving in the surf of the Pacific gives new arm and zest to our wearied existence. Much has been said and written in refer-

... favorable winter resort. But as a summer resort, it is far superior. Both seasons, however, have their own peculiar advantages, and as a winter resort it has no equal. And Southern California is rightly termed the sunny land, "the land of blue sky," the paradise of the world.

Here in the six warmer months we find comfort and escape from the oppressive heat in a sunny climate. The clearness and purity of the atmosphere is remarkably refreshing and invigorating. There are no windy, not, nor damp, nor foggy days, which

Regarding the healthfulness of this section of Southern California, statistics prove to be the most healthful spot in America. From the Board of Health reports of the prevailing diseases, we learn that cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and other diseases are

long the little ones, which in our eastern
carries away thousands upon thou-
sands during the summer months. Diar-
rea and dysentery, which also swell the
death list up in the tens of thousands, are
caused by very rare occurrences and the fear
of the death of the babe from these dis-
eases by those mothers who have lived
that is a thing of the past with them.
As there is no stagnant water, nor damp
soil for the decomposition of vegetable mat-
ter for the development of malaria, inter-
mittent and remittent fevers are equally as

The purity of the water, which is derived from the mountains, which is free from contamination of sewerage and decomposed animal or vegetable matter, gives us almost perfect immunity from the more common miasmatic diseases. When, however, such diseases do occur they usually run a mild course.

The even state of the temperature, with days of oppressive heat; the purity of the atmosphere, with a low relative humidity; and every day to be out of doors, makes this section of country a

admirable one for consumption. A patient with phthisis should have here in due time and remain at least two or three years, when in all probability, with due care, the progress of the disease will be arrested. Many such persons I see daily. The same may be said of those who are afflicted with diseases of the lungs.

Having a climate here which is conducive to sleep, and which acts as a sedative to the nervous system to the many who are afflicted with nervous trouble, the result is that they are able to rest and sleep for them

better place can be found on the face of
 the globe. . . .
EAST SIDE NEWS.
People Who Are Coming and
Going.
 Frank Phillips and family and Sher-
 an Powell and family arrived home
 yesterday from their hunting tour up
 the San Fernando Valley. They made

The East Side Board of Trade will meet this evening at Campbell's Hall. J. F. Brosart and wife leave today for Etiwanda to spend a few days with friends.

Mr. Parmeter and wife left yesterday for Sacramento, to be gone a couple of weeks visiting friends.

G. E. Roper and family are expected home from Catalina today.

The East Side sports will take today's slaughtering quail above Glendale. The daughter of Edward Bagland was buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral was held at his residence on North Workman street, East Los Angeles, and was attended by a large concourse of people. Rev. Coulter officiated.

George Kennedy from San Gabriel went yesterday with friends in East on a funeral.

Dr. Carlisle and boys returned yesterday from their mountain trip, where they have been rustivating for a couple of weeks.

THEY MUST PAY.

Statement by City Attorney McFarland.

In the City Attorney's report to the council today he will refer to deponent these matters.

"In the matter of the delinquent
censes of the Los Angeles Gas Com-
pany, the Los Angeles Savings Bank
and other institutions, I have to re-
port that these institutions have never
paid any license to the city, relying
upon various pretexts therefor; but
after a careful examination I have ar-
rived at the following settlement with
said institutions: The Los Angeles

as Company has paid one year's back licenses at \$30 per month; the Los Angeles Savings Bank and the Savings Bank of Southern California have paid one year's back licenses at \$20 per month each; the Security Savings Bank and Trust Company has paid seven-months' back licenses at \$20 per month; the State Loan and Trust Company has paid six months' back licenses at \$20 per month; the Postoffice Sav-

ald one month at \$20. There are one or two questions regarding national banks upon which I require further me. These various institutions assure me that their licenses will be promptly paid hereafter."

Take your meals at the Hollenbeck Hotel Café, Second street. Prices reasonable. Everything first class. J. E. Agill.

TERMS OF THE TIMES

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\$10 Reward.

A reward of \$10 will be paid by this company for the arrest and conviction of any person stealing papers from the doors of TIMES subscribers.

THE STRIKING LABORERS IN London are gaining ground.

THE STATE fair commenced at Sacramento yesterday.

ADMISSION Day was celebrated elaborately in many towns of California.

SEA BASS are reported as having appeared in the Rio Sweetwater, San Diego county.

JVES, the commercial "plunger" and "Napoleon of finance," is on trial today in New York.

A MISSOURI inquirer wants to know if the eucalyptus tree would grow in that State. Probably not.

CONGRESSMAN "SUNSET" COX, one of the most brilliant men of the time, is seriously ill, with small hopes for his recovery.

SEARLE, the Australian sculler, got the weather gauge on O'Connor, the American champion, in the Thames race yesterday.

J. C. MCCOY, an original member of the Kansas City (Mo.) Town Company, the first load of merchandise being consigned to him, and who built the first brick house in that place, is dead.

THE dressed-beef combine is under Senatorial investigation at Kansas City. The burden of the testimony is that the combine skinned cattle and outside dealers with cold-blooded impartiality.

SUPERIOR JUDGE PIERCE of San Diego, recently shot by a disappointed litigant, is steadily improving. The business of assassinating judges for doing their duty cannot be made a success in California in the year of grace 1890.

BALTIMORE commenced, yesterday, a six-days' celebration of the anniversary of the defense of Baltimore, in the war of 1812. One of its features was a representation of the famous bombardment of Fort Mifflin, which inspired Francis M. Key's noble lyric, "The Star-spangled Banner." Long may it wave!

THE question in National City is, "What has become of the Improvement Association?" A correspondent of the Record urges that the city be bonded and provision made for the improvement of streets and parks. Manufacturers are wanted, and the people are urged to rise up on end and resent the base insinuation that National will never be anything but a suburb of San Diego.

"COL." W. J. WILSEY, late a lieutenant-colonel in the Governor's staff, and the latter's candidate for United States Marshal of the southern district, who ran away from San Bernardino county a few days ago, is now reported in Lower California. He is charged with embezzlement, and was arrested on the complaint of Gov. Waterman himself, who is authority for the statement that he will lose the principal part of the \$90,000 which Wilsey got away with. Some very colorful cattle manage to get into the California National Guard, and it keeps the honorable members of the organization busy corralling and branding the mustang stock.

It is idle—this noisy clamor of the defeated, desperate and depleted boodle organ against the members of the Anti-sewer Bonds Committee in the late campaign, and against the Citizens' Sewer Committee, because, as is alleged, they have not come forward with a new plan for sewerage of the city. The object of the clamor is apparent, and we are onto "Smoothy's" little game. The organ's anxious aim is to "crowd things"—to force the bringing forward of some plan prematurely, which may be attacked by the adherents of the busted Ballona boomerang. It won't do, smooth citizen—it won't do! At "the proper time" the thing will be done right, doubtless, and then the plan will prevail, much to the chagrin, probably, of the real obstructionists. Till then, continue to roost low, thou pretentious and preposterous possessor of a one-dollar reputation.

CALIFORNIA IN HER FORTIETH YEAR.

Forty years, as compared with the ages that have passed since man's beginning, is but the merest point of time, but as measured by events and progress it is sometimes grander than the ages, and more momentous in its results.

Beginning with the dawn of Californian history—that early period when the brown children of the sun worshipped the God of Day in their rude temples, and on every hilltop and mountain peak kept alight their altar fires for his worship—how slow for long centuries was the onward march toward civilization! This fair sunset empire was not the home of Freedom. No starry banner, flung to the blue of heaven, bright with the glory of imperishable deeds, proclaimed man here the sovereign citizen. Beneath these semitropic skies men crept; they did not walk. Superstition dragged them in chains. Race battled with race, and there was left the survival of the fittest. The land was crushed by the weight of a throne. The years moved slowly by, and men trod in the footsteps of their fathers. No new footprints did they make. The same old beaten paths were trod. The warm-bosomed earth held the seeds of vast possibilities. The sun smiled upon a people who lived in languorous, dreamy content. In all the wide domain of this fair land not one great city lifted its spires to heaven. On the banks of not a single stream was heard the hum of the wheels of industry. On the wide, sunlit plains the plow slept. Few even were the orchards and vineyards. Nowhere, save where the Missions rose like a white wall lifted against barbarism, was found the schoolroom or the teacher. Never was the sleeping air, filled with its golden warmth and beauty, waked by the sound of the printing press. It was the twilight hour of the State, and all the chariot wheels of progress were chained, and of the inhabitants, there could scarcely more be said than that they were.

But the dawn was approaching, and grim War, fighting on the blood-red fields of sunny Mexico, was but iron-shod Progress in disguise, paving the way for Freedom. Out of blood and carnage came peace, and the American people, bearing aloft the starry banner of the Republic, planted our national standard in the soil of this Golden State. Then were the gates of the future flung wide—the morning had come.

Forty years never brought to any country of the civilized world greater changes than have transpired in this State since the memorable 9th of September, 1850. The hitherto slowly-revolving centuries of his history were not as pregnant with progress as the years of her Statehood have been. Gather up all the deeds of those centuries, and the hopes that were born in them, and the good that was accomplished, and put beside them in the balances the years since 1850, and the centuries' story would swing high above the heavier weight of the later period.

Forty years ago what picture did this golden land present?

A wide, solitary land, separated by vast, untrodden deserts from the progressive portion of the Union. A homeless land, as far as our people were concerned, without churches, without schools, without printing presses. A lawless land, where life was held cheap, and the slightest provocation would lead to the spilling of human blood. A womanless and a childless land, where the lone miner dug and toiled, and went at night unwelcomed to his rude cabin. An untitled land, where vast herds of cattle roamed, and the great, tenanted ranchos spread out solitary, like mighty principalities. A land where the bandit roamed fearless, and where, for a time, in the law of the Vigilantes alone was safety. Not a railroad in all the great State. Not a line of regular steamers upon its sea or its inland waters. Hordes of bloodthirsty Indians beyond its borders, and months of travel across desolate and waterless wastes, lying between it and American civilization. But was a grander page in history ever written than is presented in the history of California since that day of dawn? Rome might have conquered more territory, but she would not have advanced as American civilization has done, with the arts and sciences in one hand and the plow, the steam engine and the implements of labor in the other, until she had everywhere stretched her electric wires, planted her orchards and vineyards, her bannering fields of corn, and her golden acres of wheat; till she had reared her countless churches, and numberless universities and colleges; till everywhere she had sown happy and peaceful homes, set up her printing presses, built a network of railroads, spread like silver lines her irrigating ditches, developed numerous industries, subdued the wilderness, multiplied her great cities and linked herself with the wide world by means of bands of steel, electric wires and numerous lines of steamships.

But all of this has California seen accomplished within these years of her modern growth. Her scattered population of Spaniards, native Californians and Indians, together with a handful of gold hunters, has been swelled by immigration until it has become a million—a great army fired with progressive ideas, made forceful and strong through an unflinching faith in the grand future of this great State, so mighty in its untold possibilities.

The Argonauts came seeking the Golden Fleece; they cared not for agriculture, commerce or the arts; but the soil of California has proved more fruitful of wealth than all her mineral mountains, yielding

"A fleece more golden than that which ventures Jason on his Argos bore from the lulled dragon and the Colchian shore."

It is not its vast territory that will mark the greatness of this State in the future, but the marvel of its achievements. All things here invite to

effort. Nature is built on a grand plan, and humanity will be in sympathy with her grandeur.

After less than forty years of Statehood, California can look upon her cities, upon the improvements which she has inaugurated; upon her Christian, benevolent and educational institutions; upon her commerce, her agriculture, and upon the character of her people, and be proud of the moral grandeur, the intellectual brightness and the commercial greatness and industrial wealth which she has achieved: "We do not count time by heart-throbs, But those live longest who live noblest, not the best."

THERE comes by the round-about way of Philadelphia a story that a party of 400 miners in the far-north valley of the Yukon, Alaska, provisioned for only one year, have reached the limit of their supplies, and, unless rescued or re-provisioned within the next month, must starve. How news of such a calamity could get to Philadelphia before it reached the San Francisco papers, is not easy to understand, and the report requires confirmation—plenty of it. The river Yukon—the Mississippi of the north—runs for 1700 miles in American territory, and the location of the starving miners is probably not less than 4000 miles from San Francisco. If they are out of provisions, the task of making their way to the coast down the river, as the dispatch intimates, would be a hopeless one. It is far more probable that they would make their way to some one of the fur-traders' stations scattered along the river from Fort Reliance, the highest point in American territory, to the mouth, near which is Fort St. Michael, on Norton Sound, the general depot of supplies for the whole northern fur district. It is here that the party would be met, if at all, by the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer St. Paul, Capt. M. C. Erskine, which is said to have left San Francisco on Sunday, going to the rescue.

AN enterprising horse-thief, who had been operating along the line in the vicinity of Tia Juana, was arrested the other day and taken to San Diego, where he was jailed. Yearning for fame, he gave his name as "Manuel" Morales, but a photograph of the only original Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla bandit was produced and knocked the Mexican pretender out.

THE Wyoming Convention, called to revise the constitution, and to consider amendments, assembled at noon. Two resolutions were offered looking to acknowledgment of God in the Constitution.

Grant of Albany proposed resolutions favoring the Australian system of voting, and to have each county make a Senatorial district.

Jeffrey of Laramie favored the enactment of a law prohibiting the doing of any city or county to aid corporations.

A Drunkard's Terrible Death. FRANKS, Sept. 9.—Henry E. Bachold, a young man 24 years of age, was struck by a freight train last night, between Kingsburg and Selma, and his body literally torn to shreds. Parts of the remains were found as far north as Malaga, about 15 miles from where the accident occurred. Bachold was intoxicated, and had evidently sat down on a trestle-bridge and went to sleep, when the passing train struck him.

Man and Wife Take Poison. DENTON (Tex.), Sept. 9.—Last night R. H. Hannah and his wife, Bettie, took poison with suicidal intent, and this morning the man died, but the woman appears to be recovering, though it required every physician in the city to resuscitate her. The deed was due to an indictment recently found against Hannah for incest with his niece, who was living with the family.

A Courageous Constable. OMAHA (Nebr.), Sept. 9.—Constable Masterson last night shot John Jones, Jim McCarthy and Jake Vassilans in a resort betwixt Omaha and South Omaha, known as Oklahoma. Vassilans will probably die, and the other two will recover. The three men shot were members of a crowd who were at the scene of the shooting. Masterson was badly beaten, but will recover.

Made an Assignment. AURORA (Ill.), Sept. 9.—Aurora Watch Company has made an assignment with liabilities in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The assets are estimated at about \$130,000. The capital stock is \$250,000 which is not thought enough to run the factory on a profitable basis. It is probable the difficulty is only temporary and that work will continue.

An Epidemic's Terrible Ravages. BLUE EARTH CITY (Minn.), Sept. 9.—Bloody flux has become epidemic here and is proving alarmingly fatal among small children. Twelve have died within the past nine days. Several adults are very ill, and the disease is spreading. The disease is manifested in the community over the encroachments of the malady.

A Circus Wagon Upset. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.—During a circus procession this morning the brake on the band wagon failed to work while descending one of Kansas City's steep hills, and the wagon coasted to the bottom, where it overturned and was completely wrecked. Six of the occupants were seriously injured, but not fatally.

Sons of Veterans. PATERSON (N. J.), Sept. 9.—Two hundred and fifty delegates from various States and Territories, representing the order of Sons of Veterans, have arrived here, and the eighth annual encampment will begin tomorrow. The city's contribution was held at Washington Hall tonight and over 5000 persons were present.

Claiming the Earth. CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—The descendants of Benjamin Talbot, colored, lay claim to 640 acres of land covering the central portion of Logansport, Ind. The title is said to be indisputable. The property is worth several millions.

Pioneers in the East. BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The Society of California Pioneers of New England celebrated the forty-first anniversary of the discovery of gold in California by a banquet this afternoon at Old Faneuil's building.

Death of James McNery. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—James McNery, supreme trustee of the Catholic Knights of America and Chief Clerk of the United States Engineer Department, died suddenly tonight at Coney Island.

Skipped to South America. BOSTON, Sept. 9.—But this fine Treasurer Dana of the Douglas A. Company and his son disappeared, two men answering their general description sailed for Buenos Ayres.

Prominent Evangelist Dead. CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Tony Delight, the well-known Y.M.C.A. evangelist, formerly a prominent gambler, died tonight of heart trouble.

Crickets at Santa Rosa. SANTA ROSA, Sept. 9.—Today a game of cricket was played between the Santa Rosa and San Francisco clubs. Santa Rosa was victorious.

MILES OF FLAME.

Forest Fires Devastating Montana.

Revolting Crime in New Jersey—A Young Woman Butchered.

Sunset Cox Very Ill—A Few Hours Will Decide His Fate.

A Southern Woman Shoots Her Husband Because He Slandered Her—Other Eastern Dispatches.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] A special from Helena, Mont., says: Information is just received of one of the fiercest and most destructive forest fires yet reported in Montana. The fire occurred on Sunday night in St. Regis district, known to every old-timer in Western Montana as the most fertile and productive spot in the mountain regions. It was made a barren waste in less than 30 minutes.

A man named Cokely and his wife, ranch-owners, mounted horses and barely escaped with their lives to the river, less than a quarter of a mile away, and reached the water after having their clothes nearly all burned from their bodies. They remained in the water over two hours, shivering with cold, and even in their retreat the heat and smoke were almost suffocating.

A Swedish prospector named Anderson lost his horse in a ranch about a half mile from the Cokely ranch, and went up the hillsides to his prospect hole. Both horse and man perished in the flames. The fire, which started from a campfire, spread rapidly, and the flames higher up the mountain. The destroyed property will amount to \$1,000,000.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Young Woman Brutally Murdered by a Burglar.

CAMDEN (N.J.), Sept. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] A brutal and horrible murder was committed this morning at Le Coney's mill, two miles beyond Merchantville. Anne Le Coney, 25 years old, niece and housekeeper of Chaikley Le Coney, the miller, had her throat cut from ear to ear by a brute who first attempted to outrage her, and after the murder added robbery to his crime.

Le Coney and a colored farm hand named Murray had breakfasted early this morning and went out to a field to gather melons for the market. The niece remained alone in the farmhouse, waiting for another colored farm hand, named Frank Lingo, to come to breakfast. An hour later Lingo, a girl residing on a neighboring farm, came to Le Coney's house and found Anne's corpse weltering in blood on the floor. She ran into the field and summoned Le Coney and Murray.

Lingo was arrested this afternoon while at work on a farm a mile from the scene of the murder. He is married and has a family. He left his home at 5 o'clock this morning to go to work on the farm, and claims to have arrived there at 6:15 and not to have left it until arrested. The officers are inclined to think that Lingo is not guilty.

The murdered girl was of a pleasant disposition and exemplary habits. She acted as a housekeeper for her uncle, Henry Le Coney, who ran the mill, until his death, early last spring. He left an estate said to be worth \$50,000, and his niece had a claim against it for seven years' service as housekeeper. It is said Chaikley Le Coney disputed this claim of his niece on the estate, but so far as known they never had a quarrel.

BLOWN TO DEATH.

A Farm Boiler Explodes and Kills Five Men.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] A special from Carbondale, Ill., says: This forenoon a boiler used on the farm of John W. Snyder, half a mile east of this city, exploded with disastrous results. Five men lost their lives, namely, John W. Snyder, Thomas Lygett, Andrew W. Lygett, John Higgs and Isaac Miller (colored). The men were grouped about the boiler, which was out of order. Snyder had just given orders to shut down when the boiler exploded.

Another man, William G. Spiller, who was just starting home, was killed down and had a leg broken. All the men except Andrew W. Lygett have families, and all resided in this city.

SHOT HER HUSBAND.

A Wife Who Could Not Endure to be Slandered.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), Sept. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] John H. Spaulding, an employe of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southern Railway, was shot tonight by his wife. The couple had been married for 10 years. Three years ago they separated, but recently Spaulding returned, and a series of broils have attended their living together again. He has frequently slandered her, and tonight, armed with a pistol, he found him seated before a grocery store, and fired. Spaulding fled into the grocery, pursued by his wife, who fired again. Both were taken effect, one in the chest and the other in the right breast. Spaulding will die.

SUNSET COX.

He Is Dangerously Ill with an Attack of Pneumonia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] An evening paper says Congressman S. S. Cox is dying. Four days ago he was confined to his bed by an attack of malaria fever. This rapidly developed into acute pneumonia, which has defied the best medical skill. Yesterday his physicians gave up all hope.

A conference of physicians was held this afternoon in the case of Congressman Cox, prostrated with pneumonia. They say he is very low, but in no immediate danger. At 10 o'clock tonight Cox's condition was apparently unchanged. His doctors say the next 12 hours will decide the case.

FOOD FOR THE FLAMES.

A Large Warehouse Burned—Several Persons Perish.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Fire broke out on the upper floor of McAdie's nine-story rag and junk warehouse this afternoon. Forty women and girls were employed. Some were cut off by the dense smoke. Two girls fell from the third-story window, and were fatally hurt. Another is probably fatally burned.

The fire has been subdued. The loss will reach \$100,000. Richard Gamble, the book-keeper, went to the top of the building, and in his endeavor to avoid the flames, fell through the shaft, and was badly cut and bruised. In addition of flames killed him. Several others received severe injuries.

STARTLING STORY.

Miners Said to Be Starving on the Yukon River.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The Inquirer publishes a sensational special from San Francisco saying that a party of 400 miners have spent a year far up in the valley of the Yukon, Alaska; that they were provisioned for only one year; that unless rescued within the next month they must starve to death. The dispatch further says that Leon

Stone, aboard the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer St. Paul, left San Francisco yesterday for St. Michael in the hope that the miners may try to make their way to the coast down the Yukon River.

Thoroughbreds at Auction. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The annual sale of Hurlbourne, Meadowthorpe and Ferncliffe yearlings, the property of N. T. Harris of the Hurlbourne stud farm, at Louisville, Ky., at Lexington, Ky., and William Ferncliffe's stud farm, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., took place today. The prices realized were fairly good. At the conclusion of the regular sale, a lot of Australian racehorses, in training, the property of J. K. Newton, were put up. The prices were: Chestnut colt, by imported Heart, out of Bonaparte Girl, Pat Brady, \$600; bay colt, by Marlborough, out of imported Fair Duchess, A. Garrison, \$550; bay colt, by Fergus First, out of imported Ailsa, Clark Maxwell, \$2100; bay colt, by imported Epigram, out of Helen McGregor, Mr. Downing, \$600; bay colt, by imported Cheviot, out of Scarpas, J. Littlefield, \$600. In the supplementary catalogue a bay colt, half brother to Tecumseh, by Atlanta, out of The Squaw, was bought by D. Donovan for \$1000.

Duelists Placed Under Bonds.

SALEM (Ala.), Sept. 9.—Hon. W. A. Huff, the would-be duelist, and his friend, Capt. Rufus Sims of Macon, were arrested this afternoon. Huff was placed under \$1000 bond to keep the peace and Sims under \$5000 bond. Both are still in the custody of officers. Patterson, the other duelist, is still in hiding.

A DUELIST (Ga.), Sept. 9.—Mr. Patterson, among others, is here. In the Legislature a bill was introduced today making it a felony to carry on any correspondence \$1000 to a duel, with a penalty of from one to five years' imprisonment. The correspondence between Huff and Patterson has been published, and everybody predicts trouble when they meet.

THE BEEF MONOPOLY.

THE INVESTIGATION RESUMED AT KANSAS CITY.

Stockmen Testify to the Workings of the Great Chicago Combine—An Unwilling Witness's Admission.

By Telegram to The Times.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The dressed-beef Senatorial investigation began here this morning by the testimony of G. W. Clark of Atchison, ex-Governor of Kansas, and Charles Durt of Atchison. Both are stockmen.

Glick testified that he has been in the cattle-raising business 30 years, during which time the prices of cattle depreciated 30 or 40 per cent. The cause of this, witness said, was the establishment in Kansas City of great packing interests, which developed at first great competition among the sellers of cattle, and afterward the combination among packers, which was soon so powerful that its members could buy cattle at its own prices.

"Have you any direct knowledge of the working of this combine?" asked Senator Clark.

"Yes, I have shipped cattle to Kansas City and placed them on the market at the market price. The packers' buyers protested that the price was too high, assured me if I did not want to sell at their prices I could reship my cattle to Chicago. I did that several times, and found each time that the price was too high, and I was forced in the end to sell at their prices."

Witness testified further that the effect of the combine to drive many cattle-railroaders out of business. The packers also controlled the rate on the railroads to a great extent, and the packers of Kansas performed the same service to the buyers of Atchison, and would have done so entirely had not the City Council passed an ordinance requiring inspection of beef on hand.

In the afternoon ex-Gov. Glick of Kansas was called and asked regarding the sanitary regulations of the Kansas City stockyards. He said so far as he knew there was practically no sanitary supervision of the yards.

John J. Roe of Saline county testified that the prices of cattle had depreciated fully 30 or 40 per cent. within the past five years. This has been caused, he said, by lack of competition, which he believed is the result of a combination between a select few of the packers who determined the price to be paid for cattle. Before this combination was formed competition was good.

Charles Lynde of Saline county said this year he had not sold cattle at sufficient advance over the purchase price to pay for the corn he had fed them. In retelling his experience with the combine, he said two men came to him at the same time and made bids exactly alike. He was told they were agents of the "Big Four." He could not find other bidders, and had to sell to these men at their price, or ship the cattle home.

Several other witnesses testified to practically the same effect, some of them asserting that the railroads favored the packers and that prices of beef to the consumers are just as high as ever.

A. Morris of the packing firm of Morris, Butts & Co., asserted that the dressed-beef business was going to the dogs quite as fast as the cattle business. There was too much competition in it. None of the packers were making money.

Mr. Plumb asked if the packers are not attempting to drive the slaughtering business out of business, and witness reluctantly admitted that his customers had received threatening letters from one of the packers of the combine. Witness's first was not in the combination. He had personal knowledge of the combination between Armour, Swift, Morris and Hammond by which the territory east of the Mississippi was divided among them in such manner that neither would encroach on the territory of the others.

THE WHEELMEN.

Interesting Meeting at San Jose—The Races.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The bicycle races, under the auspices of the Garden City Club, attracted 3000 spectators to Agricultural Park.

One mile, professional handicap—Kittie O'Brien took a header in the first quarter, and retired. Knapp won in 3:21.

One mile, amateur match—Julius Smith won in 3:22 3/4.

Two mile match for the California championship—W. F. Knapp won, Senator Morgan second. Time, 7:46 1/4.

Quarter of a mile match, ladies' race—Jessie Oakes won, Helen Baldwin second. Time, 47.

Quarter of a mile, amateur—F. E. Southworth won. Time, 45 1/2.

One mile, ladies' scratch—Jessie Oakes won in 4:03.

Two miles, straightway—W. F. Knapp beat Stockton's trotter, Marion. Time, 7:45 1/4.

WASHINGTON.

A Popular Blunder About the Public Debt.

Secretary Windom Replies to Some Newspaper Criticisms.

Republican Financier as Compared with that of Cleveland.

Interesting Report on the Growth of the Salmon-Catching Industry in the Waters of Alaska.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] Referring to certain newspaper statements that during the months of July and August of this year the public debt has been increased over \$7,000,000, while during the same months in 1888 the debt was decreased over \$11,000,000, Secretary Windom today said:

"These statements convey an entirely erroneous impression. The fact is, as shown by the books of the Treasury, that on the 30th of June, 1889, the total amount of public debt, including bonds of all kinds, was \$896,388,987, and on the 31st day of August it was only \$873,478,807, showing a reduction of \$22,910,180 during these two months. The reduction during the same months of last year was only about one-third of that amount, viz., \$7,051,370. The reduction of the annual interest charge on the public debt during the months of July and August, 1888, was only \$29,130,110, while the reduction of the annual interest charge during the same months this year was \$75,850, being more than three times as great a reduction as that of last year. In fact, the reduction of the annual interest on the public debt during the last two months has been equalled by only a few periods in the country's history. The erroneous newspaper conclusion above referred to arose doubtless from the peculiar form of the monthly statement of the public debt issued by this department, in which the amount of the debt is given, less cash in the treasury showing the amount of the increase of debt, and disbursements for any purpose other than the purchase of bonds at par value show an apparent increase of the public debt equal to the amount of such disbursements. During the last two months, though the actual reduction of the debt was \$22,910,180, the debt statement showed an apparent increase of \$7,051,370.

"The increase of the disbursements in July and August of this year over July and August of last year is accounted for by the fact that most of the appropriations which were not passed in 1888 until September and October, and the money was not available except to such limited amounts as were permitted by 'continuation resolutions' of Congress, while in 1889 the appropriations for the entire year were available on July 1. The largely increased purchases of bonds for the sinking fund during the last two months over the corresponding months of last year show an increase in the premium paid of \$75,926.45. All the other things figure in the last statement as increase in the public debt, while in reality they have nothing to do with it."

ALASKA SALMON.

The Fishing Season on the Karluk—A Diminished Catch.

NILES PEASE,
—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—
FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS,
Oilcloths, Mattings and Window Shades,
243, 245 & 247 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

SEPTEMBER THE 10TH.

**NOTABLE HISTORICAL EVENTS
OF THIS DATE**

**The Battle of Carnifex Ferry—
Floyd's Escape—Mungo Park—
William the Conqueror—Commo-
dore Perry's Victory, and Mes-
sage to Gen. Harrison.**

The troops left in West Virginia by
Gens. Pegram and Garnett in September,
1861, after their defeat at Rich Mountain
by Gen. Rosecrans, were placed under the
command of Gen. R. E. Lee. This officer
had with him 16,000 men. John B. Floyd
was expected to drive Cox's out of the
Kanawha, while Lee was to dispose of
Rosecrans at Clarksburg, and open a

road into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Rosecrans, early in September, started out to look for Floyd, and found him on September 10th at Carnifex Ferry, on the Gauley River. The Federal troops, after a reconnoitering movement, surprised upon Floyd's camp. A desperate conflict raged for three hours, and ceased only when darkness came on. Rosecrans determined to renew the conflict the next morning, but Floyd stole away in the night, and thus avoided a battle. The Federal movement and casualties were astonishingly small, the Federal loss being fifteen killed and seventy wounded, and that of the Confederates one killed and ten wounded. Among the Federal officers lost was Col. John W. Lowe, commanding the Twenty-third Maine Volunteer Infantry, who was shot through the chest and instantly killed. Col. Lytle of the Tenth Ohio (the famous author of "Antony and Cleopatra") was wounded in the battle, and subsequently killed in the Kentucky campaign.

He became a surgeon, and gave much attention to the study of botany, and in 1755 went to Africa as the agent of the African Company to explore the sources of the river Niger. He reached the river the year following, and ascended it from Sego to Bamakoo. He returned to England, published an account of his travels (which were quite successful) in 1759, and in 1764 was sent to command another expedition to Africa. At the head of 45 men he started to descend the Niger but died before accomplishing it. His death is believed to have occurred at Yaouri from drowning, in 1805.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR died at Rouen September 10, 1089. He had been devastating with fire and sword the French territory adjacent to

Normandy, and feasting his eyes on the destruction which his soldiers had spread around. It was while so engaged that his horse, chancing to plant his feet on some burning timber covered by ashes, plunged and fell, causing a rupture in the belly of the overgrown king. He languished under this tort for some weeks at Bouen and, fearing death, made an effort to repair some of the cruel wrongs he had inflicted in the course of his life. Death overtook him, however, on the 10th of September, in the 61st year of his age. William had only been feared, never loved. Now that he was dead, his servants and great officers thought

only of their own interests. His body was left almost naked on the floor, and was buried by monks without the presence of any relatives. There being no coffin and the fleshy body proving too large for the grave of masonry designed for it, it was necessary to force it down, in doing which it burst. Incense and perfumes failed to drown the stench thus diffused through the church, and the people dispersed in horror and disgust. Such was the end

of one who had driven human beings before him like cattle, but had never induced any one to love him, not even one of his own children.

COMMODORE PERRY'S VICTORY.

In the summer of 1813, the British were masters of Lake Erie. To Oliver Hazard Perry, a young man of 23 years, was assigned the command of the American fleet on the lake, which was to dispute the mastery with the British. Many of Perry's ships were

yet to be built from trees still standing in the forest. By indomitable exertions, he built nine vessels carrying 54 guns and put them in readiness for action. Even then, the young

Naval Commander had to wait some time for sailors to man his little fleet. In August, he was re-inforced by company from the Atlantic seaboard.

by way of Albany and Buffalo. Perry now cruised about the lake, in the hope of meeting the British squadron under Commodore Barclay. Perry ran

the masthead of his vessel, itself called the "Lawrence," a banner bearing the last words of that lamented hero: "Don't give up the ship." Soon

bugle-note sounded from the British flag-ship, the Detroit, and the first gun was fired. The vessels approached nearer to each other and the action soon became general. Commodore Boscawen

clay had ordered his vessels to direct all their fire upon the Lawrence, and was not long before Perry's vessel became terribly shattered and the m

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nearly all killed or wounded. The American ships were still too far away from the enemy for their fire to be effective, and Perry ordered his vessels to close up. Capt. Elliott, of the Na-

gara, disregarded the order. T. Lawrence at length becoming untenable. Perry determined to abandon her, and with his flag in his hand

C-an
 sprang into a boat, and standing ere the target of all the enemy's guns, w rowed to the Niagara, Elliott's vess Taking command of the Niagara hin

self, he instantly dashed upon the British line, pouring such a storm of shot right and left, that within eight minutes the Detroit struck her colors and was soon followed by all her companions.

except two, which were taken shortly afterward. Perry, with a touch of pardonable pride, went back to Lawrence to receive the surrender.

Here, on the back of an old letter which rested on his navy cap, he wrote his memorable dispatch to Gen. Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, and

they are ours; two ships, two brigs, a schooner and one sloop." This was the first time in British naval history that a whole squadron had surrendered.

YAMATO

—THE—
JAPANESE STORIES

HAS REMOVED
To 141 South Main St.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

ST
Thirty Days More.

100

CITY IN BRIEF.

At 7 o'clock last evening there were 100 prisoners in the County Jail.

But one or two arrests for minor offenses were made by the police yesterday.

All of the courts will be in full blast today. A number of important cases are to come up soon.

The body of Carl Miles, the boy drowned at Santa Monica Saturday, has not yet been recovered.

An excursion of young people visited Santa Monica over the Los Angeles and Pacific road yesterday.

Margaret Mather and her company were in the city a short time yesterday. They played in Pasadena last night.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for John W. Paul and Mr. Banta.

A son of Mrs. Hart of Sierra Madre had his arm broken Sunday afternoon, at Long Beach, while playing with another boy about his age.

The Young Los Angeles Baseball Club defeated the Little Diamonds yesterday by a score of 10 to nothing, thereby winning the championship of the juvenile league.

The South End Taxpayers' Association will hold a meeting this evening at the A. O. U. Hall, at the corner of Main and Laurel streets. A full attendance is requested.

A man driving a laundry wagon was thrown out of the vehicle, between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Sixth street. A crowd gathered about the vehicle, when the man picked himself up and drove off. He was not much hurt.

Adam Grohe was brought up to the County Jail from Santa Monica yesterday afternoon, he having been unable to keep the peace, and being unable to furnish the necessary bail had been committed to the jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Judge Stanton will have the heaviest day's work on his hands today that he has had since he took his seat. The police have been very busy ever since Saturday night taking in tramps and "vags," and have succeeded in corralling 25 or 30 for his Honor to pass upon.

Mrs. Kavanaugh, the woman for whose benefit the police raised a subscription to send her back to her husband in Chicago, departed for the East last night. She was escorted to the depot by one or two of the officers to see that she was not molested by Bertrand, her ex-husband.

Joe Kirby and Willie Allen, two boys, aged 7 and 9 years respectively, were arrested on Alameda street yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, and locked up on a charge of peeping in laundries. The boys are accused of having broken into a shop on the East Side several days ago, and stolen a gold ring and several other articles.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening in the new building. An interesting program has been arranged, consisting of an address by Rev. H. M. Du Bose, on "Chautauqua Reminiscences," and some Catalina vacation experiences, after which refreshments will be served.

Kate Bowton, the chronic drunk, recently given "hoater" of 250 days in the County Jail by Judge Stanton, failed to take advantage of her opportunity and get out of town, and was caught yesterday afternoon and taken to the city prison, from which place she was transferred to the County Jail and last evening entered on her long sentence.

There was a busy time at the police station yesterday. There are now some 25 or 30 "vags," the result of Saturday and Sunday's catch, in the prison, and all the police-court lawyers in the city were on hand, figuring around to see what the chances were for capturing a fee. The cases will come up for trial today, if they can be reached.

Notwithstanding Capt. Garrett's denials, the officials say that they do not think they will have any trouble to prove beyond any question of doubt that on one occasion at least an effort was made to get Josie Corbett out of the country, or at least to put her in such a position that she would be compelled to testify just as the parties interested in the scheme desired.

Charley Scott, the blacksmith, recently acquitted of the charge of murdering his mistress, Annie Le Brun, in an Alameda-street crib, some months ago, got on a howling drunk Sunday night, and for a time instituted a small-sized reign of terror by himself in the vicinity of Aliso and Alameda streets. He was finally quieted down and got to bed without doing any harm. There were no arrests.

PERSONAL NEWS.

C. Taylor of San Paula is in the city on a visit.

Max Goldberg of Oceanside is at the Hollenbeck.

L. B. Brandt and wife of San Francisco are in the city.

H. M. Johnston and family of San Jacinto are at the Hollenbeck.

E. F. Kaine and family of San Diego have rooms at the Hollenbeck.

F. R. Caldwell and William Vincent of San Bernardino are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Clark Alberti, president of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners for San Diego, is in the city on a business trip. He will remain several days.

Frank Shrier goes north with his family today on the Santa Rosa, to be absent about a month. Mr. Shrier goes to visit friends in San Francisco and take a needed rest from his business.

Ex-Mayor John Bryson and wife started east yesterday. They will visit San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and go on east over the Northern Pacific. Before they return they will visit National Park, Chicago, New York city, Philadelphia and Washington.

Army News.

From department orders it is learned that Second Lieut. W. H. Smith, Tenth Cavalry, has been ordered to Los Angeles from Fort Apache.

Maj. Tullins C. Tupper is relieved as a member of the courtmartial at Fort Marcy and Col. Zenas R. Bliss detailed in his stead.

Private James Rafferty, Company E, Ninth Infantry, is ordered sent to the Government Hospital for the insane.

A courtmartial has been ordered to meet at Fort Grant, September 13th, with the following detail: Capt. Morris C. Wessels, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. Henry Wygant, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Charles V. Donaldson, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. George H. Evans, Tenth Cavalry, judge advocate.

BERKMAN'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

WHY WE CAN SELL GOODS AT A LOW PRICE.

The Policies of the Old One-line Business—We Can Sell Groceries or Hardware as Well as Dry Goods.

PEOPLE'S STORE, LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10, 1899.

In our former writings we had occasion to give our reasons why we occasionally wander away from the strait-laced and old-fashioned one-line business, and in turn take notions for dispensing wares foreign from our usual routine.

We have tested that we can sell Groceries and Glassware. We have experimented with Tinware and Hardware. We have in successful running order a Book Department and a steady growing Stationery Department. We handle with greatest success druggists' Sundries and Soaps. All these auxiliary departments are specialty noteworthy; that we have the support of the buying public to that extent that no merchandise exists but that we can sell and handle as well, if not better, and at a lower price than any establishment on the Pacific Coast.

We have not been able to reach the high standard of public favor and confidence by any but straight, honorable and upright methods of merchandising. No one is fooled, none deceived, nor any patron dissatisfied with our manner of dispensing our wares. It is our aim to seek the best possible values—the highest perfection in standard—the most complete array of every possible line we have. If, perchance, then, we take hold of a line of glassware or hardware, or perhaps tinware, the public will know that they are under regular price, and that we can effect them a saving when such goods are announced.

OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

We have just received a fine new line of sixteen style dress Prints, elegant designs and all the latest colors, that we are offering to-day at 12 yards for \$2.00. You cannot buy this suit at any other time or house for less than \$1.25.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's sack suits, \$3.95 a suit; worth \$5.25.

Men's fine all-wool frock suits, \$6.95; worth \$10.

Boys' sailor suits, all colors, \$2.50; worth \$3.50.

Men's Pants, broken lines, \$1.75 a pair; worth \$2.50.

Boys' all-wool cassimere knee Pants, \$2.50; worth \$3.50.

Men's flannel coat and vest, \$2.95; worth \$4.50.

Men's unbleached halibran shirt, \$2.50; worth \$3.50.

Men's flannel shirt, light colors, \$2.50; worth \$3.50.

Boys' Windsor Ties, 50; worth 10c.

Men's full-length colored Socks, 15c; worth 20c.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and gentle black silk traveling Caps, \$2.50.

Children's wine-colored felt Hats, 50c.

Men's standard-shape felt Hats, 75c.

Men's lightweight derby Hats, \$1.49.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Men's calf shoes, London toe and tip, \$1.99; worth \$2.50.

Men's fine calf shoes, \$2.98; worth \$3.75.

Ladies' canvas button shoes, \$1.98; worth \$2.50.

Boys' calf shoes, buck, lace and congress, \$1.98; worth \$2.50.

Ladies' flexible soles kid-button shoes, \$2.45; worth \$3.00.

Children's grain spring-heel shoes, sizes 8 to 11, \$1.15 a pair.

Infants' fancy shoes, 45c; worth 50c.

World-renowned shoe Polish, 15c a bottle.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Double-fold worsted Crepe Cloths, 15c a yard; worth 20c.

Thirty-six-inch black or colored Paraseta Cloth, 15c a yard; worth 20c.

Forty-two-inch black all-wool canvas Cloth, 8c a yard; worth 10c.

Thirty-eight-inch gray or brown-mixed cloth, 8c; worth 10c.

Black gros-grain Silk, 8c; worth 12c.

Domestic DEPARTMENT.

Figured Lawn, 4c a yard.

Bleached Canton Flannel, 8c a yard.

Fruit of the Loom Muslin, 8c a yard.

Scotch plaid Gingham, 8c a yard.

Black French Gingham, 2c a yard.

Large size linen buck Towels, 10c each.

Unbleached Sheeting, 14c wide, 10c.

Sateen style Dress Prints, splendid finish, 12 yards for \$2.00; worth \$1.35.

LACE AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Pain-leaf Fans, two for 5c.

Ladies' solid-colored bath Hose, 8c a pair.

Double-fold silk illusion Veiling, 15c a yard.

Oriental lace Flouncing, 4c a yard.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' gingham Kitchen Aprons, 25c a pair; worth 30c.

The Langtry Bustle, 50c; worth 60c.

Children's seersucker Dresses, 50c; worth 60c.

Ladies' gossamer, merino Vests, 50c; worth 60c.

Children's fancy white Aprons, 50c; worth 60c.

Children's lace Tam o' Shanters, 70c; worth 80c.

PARASOLS AND JERSEY DEPARTMENT.

Satin Parasols, solid colors, 90c; worth \$2.25.

All-wool Jerseys, all sizes, \$1.49; worth \$2.50.

Black silk Parasols, \$2.99; worth \$3.75.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Honeycomb Bedspreads, 40c.

Dado Window-shades, 60c.

Lace Curtains, 7 yards long, \$1.49 a pair.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Children's lace-frame Gloves, 15c; worth 20c.

Ladies' suede kid Gloves, tan, brown or gray, 75c; worth \$1.25.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

Best Imported Zephyr, 50c an ounce.

Tracing Wheels, 50c each.

Three-fold Ruching, 8c a yard.

Stocking Darners, 5c each.

Whalebones, 10c a dozen.

Stamped Ties, 7c wide, 10c.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Pencil Erasers, 4c each.

Pencil Sharpeners, 5c each.

Lead Pencils, 1c a dozen.

Writing Creams, 10c each.

Box Paper and Envelopes, 20c.

Button-hole Sissors, 5c each.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

We have a large and complete library of handsome cloth-bound Books, plain, clear print, easily read. 50c a copy, or three for \$1.50.

Allen Quatermain, by Haggard; The Frozen Pirate, by Clark Russell; Emerson's Essays; Prairie Boys; Hoyle's Games; Russian Fairy Tales; Life of Henry Ward Beecher; Scottish Chiefs, by Jane Porter; Hours with the Bible; Handy Andy, by Samuel Lover; Aunt Diana, by Rosa Carey; Paul and Virginia, by St. Pierre; Ingelow's Poems, and 1000 more just as popular.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

Novel.

A little package of concentrated Soup (5c plates) for 15c at H. Jevne's.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is universally conceded to be the best appetizer in the world. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. H. Siebert & Sons.

THREE AND A HALF POUNDS Jevne's combination Coffee for \$1.38 and 40 N. Spring street.

TREATING AND FILLING the teeth a specialty by Dr. C. H. Parker, 204 1/2 N. Spring.

Pile! Pile! Pile!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is the only cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure and chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

Do not suffer for an instant longer. Sold at 10c a box and \$1 per box by Sale & Off, druggists, N.E. cor. Spring and Fourth sts., Los Angeles.

Frank X. Engler.

Piano-forte maker, tuner, regulator and repairer. Order box at 237 South Spring street or Hotel Nadeau.

Hickey & Stansbury.

Coal, Wood, Hay, Grain, 529 South Fort street, telephone 472.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS family Paint at Mathews', 100 South Los Angeles street.

WOOD AND COAL.

Domestic and Steam Purposes.

There is No Fuel to Equal

S. F. WELLINGTON COAL.

Wholesale and Retail.

HANCOCK BANNING, Sole Agt.

109 N. Main St., L. A.

YARD, just at junction of San Fernando and Railroad streets. TELEPHONE 1047.

NOTICE TO COAL CONSUMERS.

GENUINE

WELLINGTON COAL.

We are now discharging, ex ship "Richard III," at San Diego, a cargo of the above coal, and while unloading will make

Special Rates on Carload Lots.

This is the only genuine Wellington in this market and, as coal consumers are aware, vastly superior to all other coals.

Now is the Time to Lay In Your Winter Supply.

For wholesale and retail prices apply to Southern California Coal & Wood Co., OFFICE, 4 COURT STREET, Yard, cor. Jackson and Alameda sts., Tel. 514.

CLARK & HUMPHREYS,

ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER!

San Pedro Street,

Near Seventh.

P. O. Box 1283. Telephone 178.

NEW HOUSE.

Wagon Material, Hard Woods,

Iron, Steel, Horseshoes and Nails,

Blacksmith's Coal and Tools,

Cabinet Woods, Etc., Etc.

JOHN WIGMORE,

18 and 15 S. Los Angeles St.

THE W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Manufacturing Company's

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill,

Commercial st., Los Angeles.

Auction Sales.

GENERAL AUCTION

COMMISSION HOUSE.

W. E. BEESON,

119 and 121 W. Second St.,

Between Spring and Port Sts.,

AUCTION, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

PEREMPTORY SALES OF

New and Secondhand Furniture,

On Wednesday, Sept. 11th, and

Saturday, Sept. 14th,

At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Horses, Buggies, etc., every Saturday at 10 a.m. Outside Sales made on application.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer.

Unclassified.

LOOK AND READ!

If you wish to sell or buy secondhand Furniture, Carpets or Trunks,

W. P. MARTIN & BRO.,

No. 249 S. Spring st. Lock Box 181.

JOE POHEIM,

THE TAILOR,

Makes the best fitting clothes in the State. Fine tailoring at prices 35 per cent. less than any other house on the Pacific Coast.

The latest designs of Fall and Winter Goods now on Exhibition.

203 Montgomery Street,

724 Market Street,

1110-1112 Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE SILVER MOON

RESTAURANT,

No. 42 South Main Street,

Between First and Second.

The Finest 25-cent Meal in the City,

with Ice Cream.

21 MEAL TICKETS, \$4.50.

C. C. DURKEE, Prop'r.

CATARRH.

Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CONSUMPTION,

Together with Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, successfully treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS,

M.D., M.C.P.S.O.

Hollenbeck Block, cor. Spring and Second sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

All Diseases of the Respiratory Organs treated by the

Compound Oxygen.

And other Medicated Inhalations.

CATARRH.

Catarrh is often regarded by the patient as a cold in the head, and he often expresses his astonishment at his remarkable tendency to contract a fresh cold. Indeed he declares he is scarcely free from one cold before he takes another; and he is always exceedingly careful. It is also a matter of surprise to him that the cold always seems to settle in the head and the throat.

At times many of the symptoms of catarrh may seem to abate, and the patient is led to hope that the disease is about to wear off; but another class of symptoms appears, and he learns to his horror that instead of recovery from the disease it is somewhat changed in its character, and has extended to the throat. A sense of weariness is sometimes felt in reading, speaking or singing, hoarseness at times occurs, a sensation of dryness is sometimes felt in the throat, or it appears that some foreign substance, as, for instance, a hair, obstructs the throat; there becomes a sense of languor and fatigue, the breathlessness upon a little exertion, a clearing of the throat, a feeling as though there was not room enough in the chest to breathe, these and other symptoms occur after the disease has made considerable progress. Then it is a time when consumption is about to begin its dreadful work. Up to this point the progress of the disease may have been slow, and the patient may, in expressing his confidence, hope that it will "wear off," declare that he has had the catarrh for years, and has not seemed to become much worse, and trusts he will "by and by" recover. But this delusion is the error with which has people of our country are afflicted with consumptive forms, as all forms of catarrh end finally in consumption.

The danger, however, because the most common, is that it will extend downward and affect the lungs. In most cases of pulmonary disease catarrh is present to some degree, and in many instances it causes a large share of the patient's discomfort.

Besides these grave consequences, all of which are able to spring from catarrh, there are others which are sufficiently unpleasant. It occasions great unhappiness to thousands of people by irritating the throat and exciting their settlement in life. An offensive running from the nose, with foul breath, is about as great a calamity as can befall young people. Every disease of this kind can be cured by our new system of practice.

We have seen so many cases cured that I do not consider any case hopeless, unless it is seriously involved. Even then the compound oxygen and other inhalations aid us in dissolving the mucus obstructing and healing the inflamed membrane, which nothing can do with the same success. The very best reference from those already cured.

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Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions.

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